

motion, petitioner states that “he did requests [sic] his attorney to file an appeal” but that “based on the attorney advise [sic] he was deprived the opportunity to presents [sic] these claims on direct appeal.” (#1, p. 2).

In United States v. Poindexter, 492 F.3d 263, 269 (4th Cir. 2007), the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held that where a defendant unequivocally instructs an attorney to file a timely notice of appeal, the attorney’s failure to file the appeal is *per se* ineffective assistance of counsel regardless of the merits of the appeal. See also United States v. Peak, 992 F.2d 39, 42 (4th Cir. 1993). Counsel’s performance would be ineffective under such circumstances even when the proposed appellate claim involves a matter which is covered by a waiver provision in the plea agreement. Poindexter, 492 F.3d at 273. Even if trial counsel were to aver otherwise, petitioner would still be entitled to the benefit of the doubt. Raines v. United States, 423 F.2d 526, 530 (4th Cir. 1970) (“When the issue is one of credibility, resolution on the basis of affidavits can rarely be conclusive[.]”).

ORDER

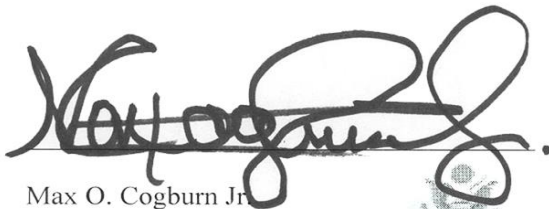
IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that

1. petitioner’s Motion under 28, United States Code, Section 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence by a Person in Federal Custody is **GRANTED** on petitioner’s contention that counsel was ineffective by failing to perfect an appeal when requested to do so, and the remainder of the contentions found in the petition are **DENIED** without prejudice;
2. an Amended Judgment shall be entered by the court forthwith, enabling petitioner to file a timely notice of appeal therefrom; and

3. the Clerk of Court is instructed to prepare and submit to chambers the Amended Judgment and, as it was earlier determined that petitioner was indigent, cause to be appointed new counsel to assist petitioner in filing a timely notice of appeal.

This civil action is terminated.

Signed: May 6, 2015



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge